The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,424.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,480 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ivimey, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Galle	12
„ Cutwar	6	„ Negapatam	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Carnanore	8	„ Madras	17
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	19
„ Beypore	8	„ Viragapatam	20
„ Cochin	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 310 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 3rd January 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

The well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Joytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bomanjee Gate Street (near Custom House) Lane.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butcherey Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 8	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	8 0	12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 8th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Deeve, Veraval, Mangrole, Possoondar, and Dwarka.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bomb Bazaar Street, Bombay, 27th December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitt, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st, proximo, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bomb Bazaar Street, 20th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of destining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from any quarter, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 35	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 1,850 tons, Captain Rodocanachi, will be despatched from Bombay about the 21st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

FRISWICK & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. QUEEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

PLEASURE SAILING during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—The Steamers COEUN and SAGOTNA LEAVE Carnac Bunder DAILY for ROWUS and DHURUMTUR, at 8-0 A.M.

COEUN and OOLWA at 8-30 A.M.

Both Steamers arriving in Bombay at about 4 P.M. Return Tickets will be issued during the Holidays for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

* To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Rennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

HOBART, & Co.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CINGALA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Neilson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Cingala.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 1st January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain J. Banks, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 31st instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
28th December 1869.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB WILL BE HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th January 1870, at 5 P.M.

F. S. OLIPHANT, Honorary Secretary.

PRINTER WANTED for up-country, to take charge of a small Printing Office, must be able to translate English, &c. Apply by letter only, stating Salary required, &c., to "Printer," care of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF CARNAC BUNDER STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for all full pressed cotton, and all grain, seeds, and salt, booked to or from Bombay by this Railway, to be dealt with at the Sidings allotted to this Company's traffic at the Carnac Bunder premises of the Elphinstone Company.

Other traffic will also be dealt with at Carnac Bunder as well as Boree Bunder, and the public will have the option of consigning such other goods to or forwarding them from either of those Stations.

Mr. G. E. Pilcher has been appointed Carting Agent, and on behalf of the Company will perform all services of loading, unloading, and delivery for this Company's traffic at Carnac Bunder.

The rates charged to the public for goods consigned to the Carnac Bunder and carted by the Company will be those at present in force at Boree Bunder, and for goods consigned to either Boree Bunder or Carnac Bunder which are not carted by the Company, the rates will be about thirteen and pies eight pie ton below the rates charged when the Company performed the carting service.

These arrangements will commence on the 13th January next, and will remain in force until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 27th December 1869. General Traffic Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

On THURSDAY, 30th DECEMBER 1869.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

ENTITLED

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS ;

OR,

HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO,

WITH

MECHANICAL, PYROTECHNIC, AND SCENIC EFFECTS,

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Dave Carson trusts that, owing to the immense outlay necessary for its production, this Pantomime will meet with the generous patronage of his Friends and the Public in general.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

THE CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.

GO AND SEE
THE PALACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO !

GO AND SEE
THE MEADOWS !

GO AND SEE
THE COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA !

GO AND SEE
A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN !

GO AND SEE THE
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE !

GO AND SEE
THE BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS ! ! !

GO AND SEE
THE HAIRDRESSER'S AND DOCTOR'S SHOP !

GO AND SEE
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH !

GO AND SEE
PRIVATE APARTMENTS & QUIET LODGINGS !

GO AND SEE
THE ABODE OF OBLIVION,

LEADING TO

THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS !

GO AND SEE
THE PROGRAMME !

IN FACT, IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED ;

THEREFORE

GO AND SEE
THE PANTOMIME ! ! !

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE
On SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY,
When the
PANTOMIME
Will be again produced.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pan is strictly prohibited ; plenty of room outside.

WANTED.

WANTED, in Elphinstone Circle, TWO or THREE ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Ground or First Floor.—Apply by letter to G., "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON.
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the distinguished ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST and ELECTRICIAN, has just returned from ENGLAND. Will shortly appear.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS on all Policies transferred from the late 8th Bombay Landable Society to the English Assurance Company will be due at the Office of the undersigned on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 4th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., at 3 o'clock P.M. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the MONDAY MORNING TRAIN from NARELL for MATHERAN Passengers will be DISCONTINUED after MONDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 11th December 1869. General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank are now OPEN, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1870, and a Final Dividend will shortly be declared.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
For Solvex & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of PRANJEEVUNDASS DOOLUBDASS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of (4) one-half per cent, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Trustees, No. 10, Forbes Street, on and after the 2ND JANUARY 1870.

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
M. ROONAN,
MADORAO MOROJEE,
Trustees.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALT RATES FROM TANNA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the rates for SALT from Tanna to the various Stations on the Railway will be altered. Particulars can be obtained of the Station Master at Tanna, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo, the BATWA, NOWLEY, BOREHAVI, KHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee is situated upon the east bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmeda'sad ; the others are situated between the Baroda and Wassaud, Anund, Neriad and Mehmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz. :—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GRAEVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive) ; also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES BORTHAL, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India Limited,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
ROBERT MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1870, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—The Vessel will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rupees 27,000) twenty-seven thousand, and the sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government ; a Deposit of (10) ten per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale ; and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTCTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
„ Marseilles	„ 700	„ 450
„ Southampton	„ 720	„ 460

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, FRIDAY is payable at their Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on the 31st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given to all Shareholders in the abovenamed Company, that on and after the 31st day of DECEMBER instant, NO FURTHER TRANSFERS of SHARES WILL BE PERMITTED, as the Assets of the Company will from that date be transferred to the Mazagon Land Co., Limited.

The Articles of Association of the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, which are lying at the Offices of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, the Company's Solicitors, in Rampart Row, can be inspected, and a Copy obtained from the said Solicitors, stating that the Articles have been signed, Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, will be issued in exchange for Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

JAMES DICKSON,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

THE FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Company's Office, in Church Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1870, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed on the 11th instant :—

1. That the Meeting, considering the value of the assistance rendered by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Secretary and Treasurer to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), during the anxious times when the same was formed "Frere Company" had been passing through many difficulties, resolves that the sum of Rs. 18,000 be paid out of the Company's funds to the said gentleman on his completion of the duties of Secretary and Treasurer.

2. That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled.

3. That the partners for the time being of the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

4. That the sum of Rs. 700 be paid monthly as remuneration to the Secretaries and Treasurers, until the gross annual revenue of the Company shall amount to a sum which will yield a commission of 5 per cent. larger than the last named sum, when the remuneration shall be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of the Company.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer

1, Church Street, 13th December 1869.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.—STUDIES will be resumed in the College Buildings, Jan. 4th 1870 ; their object will be to prepare Candidates for the F. E. A. Examinations of 1870 and 1871.

In connection with the College will be an Upper and Lower School Division, as the former including the V. and Matriculation Classes of St. Mary's Institution : the latter St. Xavier's Cavel School, which will teach up to the IV. Standard.

For particulars apply at the College or St. Mary's Institution.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry		Labelled	Rs. 74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	Qts.	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil	„	„ 27 0 „ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 0
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	25 0 „	12 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	22 0 „	12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	22 0 „	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	18 8 „	10 0
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	17 0 „	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, „	15 8 „	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	13 8 „	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 38
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	„ 22
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 21
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (our voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 38 0	...
A 1— „ „ GOAT, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	...
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 0	...
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest : cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	„ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux	„	„ 18 „
Cognac	„	„ 16 „
Also		
Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at		„ 14 „

AVALA ALBERCHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at		Rs. 30 „
Pints in 2 „ „		„ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at		Rs. 13 per doz.
	RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.	

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10 per doz.
Do. red	„	4 „	„ 12 „
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„ 15 „
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„ 20 „
1864 Chateau Ladite	„	1 „	„ 25

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	625½
30,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue...	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China ...	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
25,000	250	12½	do.	National Bank of India.	196
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	20	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,000	all	90 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,715
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
2,000	1,000	all	10 p.a.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all		Bronch Mills	215
200	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,940
1,000	500	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,300
	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,285
	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Menteth, Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Cook, Lieutenant, 3rd L. Infantry, on leave, from Dera Ghazee Khan.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee
Faber, Captain, Royal Engineers, Madras, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Waghorn, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Gubbins, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th Dec. 1869.

Apothecarys J Mulrooey, No 30, and G Higgs, No 55, returned from England, are placed on general duty at the Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Regiment N I—Lieutenant W de W Van from Second Wing Subaltern 22nd Regiment N I, to be Wing Subaltern.
15th Regiment N I—Ensign Simpson, 2nd Foot, Second Wing Subaltern, 9th Regiment N I, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.
2nd Regiment N I—Ensign W A Wetherall, 49th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 14th December 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
36th Foot.—Lieutenant R. B. C. Daubeny to be Captain, from the 26th of February 1868.
58th Foot.—Captain W. D. Shipley to be Major, from the 3rd March 1868.
Captain H. Browne to be Major, from the 9th November 1869.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
7th Hussars.—Captain F. M. Drew, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.
21st Hussars.—Riding Master B. Goedburn, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major A. H. Dawson (No. 8 Battery 25th Brigade), to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Lieutenant G. B Allen (E Battery 20th Brigade), to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
1st Foot, (1st Battalion).—Captain F. P. Müller, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
3rd Foot, (1st Battalion).—Captain J. F. Whitfeworth, to Bombay, from the 20th November to the 20th December, to appear before a medical board.
11th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Ensign G. C. K. Baldwin, to Bombay, from the 13th November to the 13th December, to appear before a medical board.
Assistant Surgeon D. J. Canny, to Bombay, from the 13th November to the 13th December, to appear before a medical board.
Assistant Surgeon G. W. Barroll, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
41st Foot.—Major W. Allan, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 16th February to the 30th June 1870, in extension.
77th Foot.—Ensign C. D. Stewart, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
106th Foot.—Major R. R. Gillespie, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
109th Foot.—Lieutenant J. S. Mordaunt, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Surgeon W. M. Skues, M.D., to Kurrachee, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board, doing duty with troops.
Bengal Army.—Colonel J. C. Innes, to Calcutta, for 30 days, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to furlough to Europe, under the rules of 1793.
Staff Corps.—Captain A. Seegrim (Officiating Wing Officer 30th Native Infantry), to remain at Mussoorie, from the 28th November to the 18th December, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868, in extension of privilege leave.
Lieutenant H. E. Eyres (3rd Squadron Officer 13th Bengal Cavalry), for six months, on private affairs, from the 29th March last, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—
2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. R. B. Bennett, 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Salkeld, officiating as 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 10th December 1869.
Colonel C. L. Showers, Staff Corps, is posted to Peshawur, for general duty.
Colonel J. W. L. Bird, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Morar, for general duty.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Finch, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Bareilly, for general duty.
Major S. D. White, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Morar, for general duty.
Major B. G. VanderGucht, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Morar, for general duty.
Lieutenant F. H. Hinde, of the General List, [illegible] recently returned from sick leave to Europe.
the 22nd Native Infantry, for duty.
The three months' general leave granted to Captain P. Wheeler, late 15th Native Infantry, by G. O. G. C. of the 9th instant, is hereby cancelled; that officer having obtained two years' furlough on private affairs, under Rule [illegible] of the furlough Regulations of 1868, in G. G. O. No. 1207.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—
3rd Foot.—Lieutenant R. C. Maul, 2nd Battalion.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 6th instant:—
Ensign H. C. Lamb, 26th Foot.
Lieutenant J. H. Bourne, 77th Foot.
Lieutenant F. W. Robinson, 85th Foot.
Captain E. J. Scovell, and Ensign R. K. (Ridgeway, 96th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon H. Whitwell, Indian Medical Service.
Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., Indian Medical Service.
Assistant Surgeon J. MacGregor, Indian Medical Service

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 18th December 1869.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
7th Hussars.—Cornet Lord Marcus T. De la P. Beresford, from the 19th to the 31st December, to Calcutta, on private affairs.
Assistant Surgeon J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., to Kurrachee, from the 21st November to the 21st December, to appear before a medical board.
28th Hussars.—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel C. McG. Cotton, to remain at Murree, from the 1st December 1869 to the 1st March 1870, on private affairs, in extension.
88th Foot.—Captain M. Murphy, to Bombay, from the 26th November to the 25th December, to appear before a medical board.
Ensign W. J. A. Birch (officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern 6th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 1st January to the 1st July 1870, for the purpose of studying the native languages, as a special case.
Ensign C. B. R. Troupe, to Bombay, from the 26th November to the 25th December, to appear before a medical board.
79th Foot.—Lieutenant R. C. Annesley, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops, overland, if required.
107th Foot.—Lieutenant H. M. Rose (2nd Wing Subaltern 41st Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 15th January to the 15th July 1870, for the purpose of studying the native languages, as a special case.
Staff Corps.—Brevet Colonel T. Wright (Commandant 11th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Napper, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Captain R. F. Firth (Wing Officer 10th Native Infantry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Captain W. Playfair (Wing Officer 13th Native Infantry), for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs, via Calcutta.
Lieutenant C. H. Bridges (Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Native Infantry), for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs, via Calcutta.
Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Q. Pogson Cleg (in Command and Wing Officer 6th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Late 24th Native Infantry.—Captain G. B. P. Alcock (1st Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cakes	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	per bale.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per chest.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	Nominal
	Sailing Ships		
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	General Outram (s)	Teasdale ...	Dutch, &c.

The ship Burmah, Pearse, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Books, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, at every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Hazards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.
The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture. English Grammar and Composition. Writing and Arithmetic. History. Geography, Political and Map-Drawing. (Physical. Algebra and Euclid. Latin. Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Plain and Fancy Needle-work.
FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10
BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.
D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MORRIS—December 25th, at No. 1 Grant's Buildings, the wife of Mr. T. Morris, Pilot, of a daughter.
WILSON—December 28th, at 101 Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. T. Wilson, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

LEE—CROHAN—December 18th, at St. Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Devos, S. J., Joseph George Lee, Esq., Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Allygurh, to Charlotte Adelaide, second daughter of Captain James Crohan, of the Ordnance Department, Ishagore.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GERTON—December 23rd, at Madras, Vepery, the wife of Mr. William Gerton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

STEELL—December 18th, at Chickmaglore, of apoplexy, Edwin Arthur Steell, Head Master of the Chickmaglore Government School, aged 41 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

STORRS—December 15th, at Umritsur, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Storrs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—December 23rd, at Mynpoory, of diptheria, Francis William George, son of F. N. Wright, C.S., aged 2 years and 10 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869.

We published yesterday an article from the *Daily Examiner* under the title of "A Broad Hint." We are told that the Viceroy not only suggested that certain members of Council should help to lodge and entertain the retinue of Prince Alfred, but that Lord Mayo "intimated to a high official that he was dissatisfied with the very small appearance of state kept up in that quarter." We cannot believe, despite the authority of our Calcutta contemporary, that the Viceroy acted in the manner described. We cannot suppose that, either in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, there is such a contempt for the ordinary usages of hospitality as the statements of our contemporary imply. It is impossible to believe that the Bengallees are less disposed than their brethren in other parts to entertain friends and strangers as far as they can. On the present occasion, Prince Alfred is a tax on everybody, great and small, rich or low, can evade the payment of his share. It falls upon him directly and indirectly, and he must expend money. As we suppose the Prince has been sent out with some political aim, which no one can discover, extra expenditure falls very properly on the Viceroy, who is the representative of Majesty. But extra and uncalled for expense, in a year of fierce retrenchment, falls also on the revenue of the State. We pay several lakhs for an unnecessary honour, and whole communities, wherever the Prince may go, will have to furnish entertainments more or less costly. We should think that the Bengal civilians will have quite enough to do to entertain their friends and comrades without being called upon to provide for the invaders. As it is there can be no doubt that all will, more or less, be much out of pocket in consequence of that caprice which sent a royal prince to India.

On the general question of expenditure, under the pretence of state and hospitality, we cannot agree with our Bengal contemporary. Meanness and avarice, in high or low place, are vices; but so are habits of profligate profusion. Examples set by those in lofty places are followed by the occupants of lower altitudes, and expense easily borne by the wealthy become, in their degree, by force of custom an absolute burden on the poor. Lord Mayo may be able to spend the whole of his salary without inconvenience, but if all men are to act in a like, or even an approximately like manner, Indian officials and Indian merchants will soon be in the position of the old Irish landlords and the old West India planters. Lord Mayo will do India an ill turn if he introduces an era of profusion. The tendencies and the temptations to extravagance are constant in this country; and the general rate of living, for everybody, is higher than it should be. There may be something in the climate of Bengal that makes men mean, but we greatly doubt its existence; and cannot believe that the habit of expense, there more than in other places, needs the spur.

The theory that an "official should live up to his station" only holds good with strong qualifications. An official is engaged to perform certain work on behalf of the State, and for this work he is paid a larger or smaller salary. What he does with the salary is his business. Part of his duty, as an official, is, doubtless, to display a liberal, but by no means inordinate, hospitality. He takes the station with its engagements, but as there is no standard whereby to judge them, except the current and often extravagant opinion of society, he may show high courage in resisting the common habit. Moreover, the claims of friends, kindred, and family upon any two men are unlike. What in one would be a moderate, in another might be an immoderate, expenditure. Neither Viceroys nor society can fairly lay down a sumptuary law, not in this case to restrain, but to stimulate outlay. One man may have a large, another a small family, a third no family at all; the same rule of society could not apply fairly to each; and even an economical life on the part of the third man might be wise and noble. He might be an able and a learned man; he might design to accumulate, by severe labours in India for a limited period, the means that would enable him to take a conspicuous part in literature, science, politics or jurisprudence at home. And we say that such a man has a perfect right, society notwithstanding, to make the most of his Indian pay, and look to retirement from compulsory service with ample means. If he lived in a flat, over a barber's shop, kept no state, preserved his digestion by abstaining from sumptuous feeds, and at the same time did his duty, he would do well for himself and for his country. Every man must regulate his hospitality and his outward display by his sense of duty to himself, his family, and his station; society is certain to be hard enough upon him if he fail in what that curious body considers to be his social duty. But, with rare exceptions, we do not believe that men in the receipt of high pay do fail in their social duties; and if Lord Mayo's "era" is to be one of showy expenditure, then we say his era will do incalculable mischief to the whole community.

Our attention has been called to an order from the Adjutant-General, whereby all leave is stopped during the drill season, that is from October to March. Now, this is a rule which answers very well in the United Kingdom, where it is possible to take leave agreeably at Home or on the Continent all the year round. There is no hot season, there is no monsoon in England. The officers at Aldershot can even partially enjoy, and do enjoy, the amenities and pleasures of the metropolis, and even Dublin is not without visitants from the camp on the Curragh. But the rule does not apply to India. Here the season, during which leave is interdicted, is *the* period when out-door exercise is practicable; and it is a hardship, providing no serious duty is interfered with, to bring the English law into activity in India. Moreover, it operates very unfairly. The seniors are certain to get leave in the hot weather, and the juniors must indulge in the delights of monsoon trips or not leave at all. The order operates unequally even in different parts of this country, for the regiments near the northern hill stations may enjoy even the monsoon season. The proper remedy would be to give the commanding officers some discretion, and permit them to arrange for leave in such a way that all may get their fair share.

At the time of going to press there has been no signal of the arrival of the Bengal with the English Mail of the 3rd inst.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company is about to start a direct line of steamers between Bombay and Trieste *via* the Suez Canal. A representative of the company is at present in Bombay.

The Duke of Edinburgh will positively be in Lucknow on the 15th February, according to the local paper. From the letter of a Calcutta correspondent, published in another column, it will be seen that the Prince is pretty certain to visit Bombay.

The illumination at Calcutta seems really to have been a fine sight. Among the mottoes the most remarkable was one which proclaimed a "Welcome to His Royal Highness Prince *Albert*," whose presence in Calcutta we were little prepared to hear of. Elsewhere there was a "Welcome to the Laird o' Auld Reekie, our Sailor Prince—long may he live to rule our Navy." By another illuminator the Prince was called "Royal Alfred, Edina's Duke."

We learn from the Madras papers that the Honorable Robert Staunton Ellis, C.S., was on Wednesday last sworn a temporary Member of Council for that presidency, under the provisions of section 27 of "The Indian Councils Act 1861," and took his seat under a salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George. There appears to be some doubt whether, under the Act of 1861, the resolutions of the Government of Madras since that Government has consisted of one Councillor only can be regarded as valid. There was a difficulty about appointing an acting Member of Council owing to the absence of the Governor, and that difficulty caused the delay which placed Madras for a time under "unipersonal government."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH DEC.

Two regiments have been ordered to proceed to Ireland at once.

Lord Claude Hamilton, Conservative, has been elected Member of Parliament for King's Lynn.

The Œcumenical Council was opened in Rome yesterday with grand ceremonies.

REPORTED DEATH OF SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, 20TH DEC.

Sir Stafford Northcote is reported to have been drowned.

The anniversary at Londonderry passed off quietly.

Mr. Maine has been appointed Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that France has proposed a general disarmament at St. Petersburg, Vienna, Florence, Berlin, and probably in London.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Sirmatia (Sumatra?) with the outward Indian Mails left Suez for Bombay on the 19th instant at 11 A. M. (7 hours before contract time).

The Bombay Mail of the 27th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 28TH Dec., 11-50 A.M.

The steamer Travancore has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 14th, Singapore on the 21st, and Penang on the 23rd December.

Political affairs in Japan are reported quiet, and the Mikado's Government is now considered thoroughly established.

Nothing of importance from other ports.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I.

In answer to the remarks we made some weeks ago on the ruinous custom which forces the ryots to spend sums so disproportionate to their means on marriage ceremonies, the *Indu Prakash*, in a temperately written article, maintained that the remedy lies with the British Government, who should educate the ryot; and further, our contemporary expressed a hope "that the Local Cess may be faithfully applied to the purpose for which it is partly levied, namely, Education." But, however much we may build schools, and place knowledge within the reach of the rising generation of cultivators, it appears that in this the Local Fund Cess much resembles the other taxes levied in this land, namely, that those who pay the least share of the cess derive the greatest benefit from its expenditure. There is no doubt that the class which derives the greatest benefit from the tranquillity of the country, security to life, limb, and property, and refined system of law and justice, which are the principal benefits of British Government in India, is the mercantile class, which in comparison with the cultivators may be considered almost unrated. In the same way the Brahmins and heads of the villages invariably send their children to the schools established from the Local Funds, while the children of the cultivators, that is of about nineteen-twentieths of the rural population, are as yet in a decided minority in the schools. The present writer was recently in a village where the cultivators are in a majority, but where also there is a sort of colony of Mussulmans, principally the families of Government servants. However sixty per cent of the inhabitants are Khoonbis who possess all the land in the village and therefore pay all the Local Cess; there are sixty boys in the village school, of whom two are of the Khoonbi caste. "You can bring a horse to water but you can't make him drink" is a very old proverb, and one which appears sadly applicable to the fountain of knowledge and the Indian ryots. The ryot, however, has this advantage over the horse, that he can give his reasons for not drinking, and we may perhaps be able to cure him of his disinclination, and if we fail in making him eager for the mental refreshment we may perchance still hit upon some method of getting him to take it.

Now we have put the ryot in the witness-box on several occasions and asked him what objection he has to his sons being taught, and such simple arguments in favour of the arts of reading and writing as have occurred to us have been on more than one occasion expounded for the benefit of the cultivator of the soil. But we have invariably had it all our own way and found our fancied adversaries entirely on our own side. An ancient gentleman, the oldest inhabitant and head man of the very village cited above, eloquently remarked that "he who could not read and write was as a blind man." Yet he had lived, as he told us, three-quarters of a century in this moral blindness, and his sons and grandsons had not been allowed more light than their ancestors. "But why," we persisted, "don't you send you sons to school and use your influence that other people may educate their children?" "Sahib," is the invariable answer, "when the children are four years old they are sent into the fields to mind the cattle." This worship of the great god custom is the great hindrance to all improvement, the worship of custom and *dina pecunia* or holy pice. It is impossible to persuade the ryots that they would do better to send their children to school; they will acknowledge that their ignorance places them at the mercy of the sowkar, who takes their signatures to bonds of whose significance they are often unaware; they quite understand that reading and writing are accomplishments equally useful to the ryot and his master, the sowkar, and that they, poor ignorant Khoonbis, are in a manner placed at the mercy of men who had the advantage of being educated; but, as they ask with a shrug of the shoulders, "What can we do? somebody must look after the cattle, and it is our custom to send our children to do it"—a custom recommended by its economy. To prevent then the evil of the present generation of cultivators growing up as ignorant as their fathers there seems to us but one remedy, and that is a severe one—compulsory education. In every village where there is a school—and were the scheme carried out there would be few villages without—cultivators should be compelled to send all their children under the age of twelve to school, and neglect of this rule should be visited with a heavy fine.

Such a rule as this would of course entail hardships, and those no slight ones, on all those to whom it might apply. It is, we grant, tantamount to requiring all fathers of children under twelve to pay a heavy tax, the value of their children's services. It interferes with the liberty of the subject in a manner which is always more or less repugnant to English ideas, but we venture to submit that the good would overbalance the evil, and although the loss of their children's services might at first press heavily on the cultivators, they are quite sufficiently aware of the value of education to enable them to see that their children will be ultimately the gainers; nor is the idea of Government interference in a man's private affairs so repugnant to the mild Hindoo as to the more independent Englishman.

We are almost tired of hearing our publicists predict how India is to become rich, and its resources are to be developed—how we have this hackneyed but inevitable phrase—by the extension of its commerce, which after all depends on the produce of the country. The whole thing is but improved agriculture writ large; and for the improvement of the agriculture we must look ultimately to the cultivator. Manchester may suggest and Government may legislate, but the suggestion and legislation will be about equally efficient—even as the wisdom of Manchester suggestion and some recent Bombay legislation are fairly on a par—unless that very complicated machine, the ryot, be improved and improved very materially. To him we must look for the improved cotton cultivation so eagerly sought for, to him should we look to increase the fertility of his land by irrigation and manuring, and by the general introduction of a more scientific mode of cultivation, get an equal amount of cereals from a diminished area with that obtained before King Cotton invaded the land and secured so fair a portion for himself. Our first step must be to endeavour to release the ryot from the land of the sowkar, to release him also from the bonds of superstition, to make him keen in his own interest—and the interest of the ryot is the interest of the state. In no country in the world, perhaps, is so necessary to educate the peasant class as in India, for in no country is the [illegible] of the agricultural community of that class as in the great portion of this peninsula. The actual faculty of reading and writing is of great importance, but the consequences of education, the encouragement it would give them to think for themselves, this is the great good which we would force upon our cultivators. We should lift them out of the almost animal existence they lead at present. Lord Mayo triumphs in the downfall of the system of discretionary government, alleging truly that in all civilized countries a written fixed code of law is necessary. But it is at any rate a question whether our rural population can be considered as civilised. They are a peaceable, harmless folk, and to such relics of barbarism as interfered with their own safety, such as suttee and the sacrifices to the car of Juggernath, our Government has put a stop. But except that they are governed by a civilized code, in what manner can they be said to differ from their ancestors of a hundred or a thousand years ago? In the towns, and especially in the presidency towns, we can perceive the first spread of intelligence spoken of by His Lordship. But scarcely are those glib sentences which read so smoothly in the official report applicable to the population of the villages. Their houses, agricultural implements, and house utensils are as those of their ancestors who flourished under the government of the Mogul. They retain the same primitive simplicity of dress, have very much the same manners, and believe in the same superstitions as they did before they knew the benefits of the rule of Lord Mayo's predecessors, and are scarcely fitter to appreciate the beauties of our statute-book than the first of their ancestors who experienced the blessings of British rule.

F.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD DECEMBER.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived last night.

Intelligence reached Calcutta at midday on Tuesday that the Galatea had arrived off Saugor Island, at the mouth of the Hooghly, and that H. R. H. would, as previously arranged, land yesterday afternoon. Accordingly at 4 o'clock the Viceroy, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, with their respective staffs, proceeded, mounted, from Government House to Prinsep's Ghaut, about a mile and a half distant, to meet the Prince, Lady Mayo and the ladies of the Government House party following in carriages. The Soonamookee steamer had been despatched yesterday morning down the river, with various Government officials on board, for the purpose of meeting the Galatea at Diamond Harbour, and escorting H. R. H. up the river, and opinion was a good deal divided as to whether the Prince would come up in the Soonamookee or whether, bringing up the Galatea, he would treat the Calcutta people to the novel sight of a frigate of nearly 4,000 tons, riding at anchor amongst their shipping.

The party from Government House arrived at Prinsep's Ghaut about half-past four, and the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay immediately dismounted and proceeded to the water's edge to be in waiting to receive H. R. H. After about three-quarters of an hour's delay, all doubt as to whether the Galatea was actually coming to Calcutta or not was set at rest by the appearance of the tall masts of the frigate as, with the royal standard flying at the main, she came slowly into sight round a bend in the river about half a mile below the ghaut. She steamed quietly up to her moorings opposite the landing-place, and, letting go her anchor, swung gently round with the tide with her head down stream. As the anchor went down up went the royal standard on the flag-staff of the Fort close by. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort. After a delay of a few minutes the tars of the Galatea were seen clustering up the rigging of the frigate like a swarm of bees; yards were manned, and under a royal salute from the guns of the Galatea, H. R. H. proceeded in his gig to the landing-place. After shaking hands with Lord Mayo the Prince at once mounted. The procession went by a circuitous route across the maidan, and by the Kedderpore Bridge to Government House. The crowds on each side of the route were very great, and the crush inside the gates of Government House, which was reached about a quarter past six, was tremendous. It was a pity that it was dark when the Prince arrived at Government House, as some seventy or eighty elephants had been massed on the grass plot in front of the grand staircase, and the effect of such a large number of such huge animals being brought together was of course lost in the dusk.

Last night was a command night at the opera, the Duke being present. To-day he has had to undergo the infliction of receiving several addresses, in addition to having been present at the largest levée ever held in Calcutta, the presentation taking something like two hours. At the present minute Calcutta is one blaze of light, and fire balloons, rockets, and fire-works of sorts are going off in every direction. The illuminations are certainly, considering that the lighting agency in nearly all cases is oil, very effective, and Government House, the Post Office, the High Court and the Ochterlony monument look very striking. By the way we were very near having a partial illumination last night, as the Municipality, being hurt at being refused a place in the procession yesterday for four carriages containing their representatives, threatened to ignore the Government preparations for to-night, and to illuminate last night on their own hook. However, good taste and good sense prevailed, and the difficulty was, I am glad to say, somehow or another smoothed over.

The reception of the Duke by the public of Calcutta has certainly been very good. Compared to receptions at home, one cannot call it unboundedly enthusiastic; but then the small number of the European population here, as compared with the native element, must be taken into consideration, and yesterday I think the prevailing feeling amongst the natives was one more of curiosity than enthusiasm. I believe it is now almost a settled fact that H. R. H. will visit Bombay before his departure from India. The date of his visit is at present more or less a matter of uncertainty, but I fancy I am not far wrong in saying that it will take place about the end of the month of March. He will probably remain in Calcutta till the 4th or 5th of January and will then proceed up-country, visiting the Punjab and Cashmere before his return.

THE DUKE'S LEVEE AT CALCUTTA.

YESTERDAY afternoon (23rd) saw the largest levée perhaps that has ever been held at Government House. The grand staircase was thronged long before the hour appointed, and it was upwards of two hours before the last gentleman made his bow to the Prince.

His Royal Highness was dressed in his naval uniform, and stood on Lord Mayo's left hand. Those who had the private entrée and a number of native princes formed a semi-circle on His Royal Highness' left.

The arrangements might have been considerably improved had a little more care and forethought been used. Instead of a barrier being placed at the entrance door and letting the crowd wait outside until there was room in, the barrier was placed between the two first pillars of the room, and every one was permitted to throng into the narrow space between that and the door. The crush was frightful, and the pushing and noise most unseemly. We regret to write thus; but we do so in hope that better arrangements will be made for the reception of the ladies at the drawing-room this evening.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

CALCUTTA ILLUMINATED.

(*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 25.)

Few of the many hundreds of native visitors now in the city have ever before witnessed so imposing a spectacle as the illumination of Thursday. Seen from the maidan, the picture was fairy-like. The road skirting the plain to the east—a more splendid sweep than which no city in the world possesses—was one long line of light, the steady white light of the gaspipe intermingling with the red flickering flames of the lamp. Lighted with the latter, the United Service Club was set like a gem. To the south of it were two buildings in which the gas devices were most elaborate; and as one bore the word "Bhurtpore," it was taken to be the residence of the Rajah of that name. The effect with oil was more pleasing—at a distance—than with gas. The former allows of the use of a greater number of flames, gives a redder light, and although not adapted for elaborate device, is better suited for broader display. Writers' Buildings, the Military Office in Esplanade Row, and the High Court buildings, had their whole extent of frontage illuminated in this fashion, and shone forth in a grand blaze. From near the fort the Ochterlony Monument might have been observed shooting up like a pencil of pale light with a magnificent circle of road around it, nearly two miles long, stretching from the High Court buildings at one end, to the southern end of Chowringhee, all a-blaze with fixed and moving lights. The steadily, incessantly moving [illegible] carriage lamps was in itself a spectacle: for it would be no exaggeration to say the [illegible]very vehicle in the city contributed to the crowd. Had the great m

THE OVERLAND POSTAL RATES.

It may not be inapropos at the present time, when steam communication between Europe and India is increasing rapidly and fares for passengers are decreasing, to place again before the public the following memorial against the enhanced postal rates, which was sent from Bombay at the time of the new postal contract coming into operation in April 1868. It is to be hoped Parliament will not overlook the subject in the approaching Session :—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

"The petition of the inhabitants of Bombay

"HUMBLE SHEWETH,—That your petitioners being under the necessity of keeping up intimate relationship and constant epistolary communications with their friends and business connections in the United Kingdom, observed with much satisfaction the completion of arrangements by which a weekly mail service has been secured between India and England. Although it was naturally named in your honourable House that the weekly mail would cause some additional cost, your petitioners felt secure that no attempt would be made to meet this comparatively small expense by any new charge on letters between the two countries, so inconsistent did such a measure seem with the enlightened policy recently prevailing in the management of postal relations.

"That your petitioners have now heard with great surprise and much disappointment that in submission to orders from the British Treasury the Postmasters in India have been directed to charge an additional two annas (3d.) on all letters to England, and that the same sum will be charged on all letters received here from the United Kingdom, this surcharge being an addition of 75 per cent. on the present charge for the ocean postage between India and England.*

"That your petitioners see no sufficient grounds for this advance; first, because the alleged increase of cost on the account of India consequent on the additional mail, is only an absolute increase of little over 30 per cent., thus showing that even with the present number of [illegible] an uncompensated burden on correspondents; second, because the running of a weekly mail must largely increase the number of letters and the revenue of the British Post-office; and, therefore, though the retrograde steps of enhancing postal rates might by some subordinate officials be deemed inevitable, the least that your petitioners would have expected from your honourable House was, that it should have restrained the Postmaster-General from levying the enhanced rate until actual experiment, say, during six months, had shown what proportion of the new subsidy would be sacrificed in connection with the Indian mails.

"That your petitioners have excellent reasons for thinking, that had this business-like and considerate course been followed, the result would have shown that the proposed surcharge was wholly needless. They are led to think so from the satisfactory financial results that have generally followed the increase of postal facilities; they come to the same conclusion also on special ground; thus, probably all mercantile firms would have increased their correspondence on the commencement of the weekly mail to such an extent as to yield more than the 30 per cent. additional now to be levied—a ratio of increase that will be rendered impossible now, as correspondents of all degrees will either send much fewer letters in porportion to the number of mails, or will resort to the practice of enclosing several letters under one cover, with the feeling that it is justifiable (as with many correspondents on the score of expense it is necessary) thus to evade an unexpected, and, as they think, unwarrantable penalty on intercommunication between Great Britain and this her most important dependency.

"That your petitioners believing the proposed increase of postal rates is not warranted on financial grounds—being clearly of opinion that the £13,000 extra charge per annum would be made up by the increased yield of the weekly mail service—cannot but regard the imposition of three-pence per half ounce on all the Anglo-Indian correspondence as a grievous hard, ship on the European population here, and on their friends at home. They regard it as a retrograde step in postal arrangements, detrimental in a political sense, and exceedingly partial in its operation; and in proof of this latter remark they would point to the privilege enjoyed by European soldiers in India who are permitted to send home and receive letters for one penny each, while the officers serving with Her Majesty's troops in India have just had it notified to them that the rate on their letters is not to be enhanced as in the case of the rest of the European community. Whilst not desiring for a moment that those privileges should be curtailed, your petitioners would observe that the same costs and charges fall upon the correspondence thus exempted from surcharge; and while willing to bear the current rates of [illegible] penalties of exile, your petitioners would respectfully suggest that some consideration is due to them as British subjects bearing allegiance towards, and claiming 'aid and comfort' from the central power of the Empire.

"Your petitioners have further to allege that the principle on which the impending surcharge on their correspondence is levied, is one that is grossly unjust as between the foreign and home-dwelling contributories to the postal revenues. Your petitioners contend that while as a matter of account and economy, it may be important to keep separate the mail packet and inland postal revenues and charges, there is no sufficient ground for that arrangement being made the basis of the system according to which the distant subjects of Her Majesty are made to bear nearly the whole cost of the particular mail service by means of which they may happen to be connected with the mother-country. Your petitioners submit that this plan is wholly inconsistent with the principle of equalising postal rates within the same jurisdiction—a principle which is completely adopted at home, so that one charge conveys a letter from Cornwall to Caithness or Antrim, and similarly in India where for 3d. a letter is conveyed from Cape Comorin to Peshawur or Simla. While not wishing to push their argument to an extreme, your petitioners would point out that, as a whole, the postal revenues yield a large return to the home revenue, and that in 1868-7 the nett profit yielded from that source to the English Exchequer amounted to £1,333,953 after charging against the Post-office the whole cost of the mail packet service. The late Sir Robert Peel and other distinguished members of your honourable House have frequently laid down as a matter of principle that the British Post-office should not be looked to as a source of revenue, and therefore your petitioners submit that whilst so large and so secure a profit is made by the Post-office, as a whole, it is as unnecessary as it is paltry to make one particular line pay such a large additional charge, on the plea of certain changes which form part of the general movement to improve the British postal service. Your petitioners feel this surcharge to be the more invidious and unnecessary, seeing that the Indian revenue has long been unjustly charged with large sums in respect of the postal service to China, Japan, and Mauritius in which India has but very slight or indirect interest.

"In consideration of these circumstances, and on general, political, and social grounds, your petitioners cherish the hope that your honourable House will, in connection with its votes of supply, or in some other way, assert its prerogative over the executive department of the Post-office and make such arrangements, that no additional rate shall be levied on Anglo-Indian correspondence.

	d.
Present charges being thus made up:—	
Via Southampton per ½ oz.	6
Ocean Postage	4
English Inland	1
Aden do.	1
Via Marseilles per ½ oz.	10
Inland and Ocean postage as above	6
Charge of French authorities	4

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 17th, 18th, and 20th December.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th and 8th December.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 18th and 20th December.

From Alexandria, 22nd December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th December is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	11 25	4 50
" Calcutta	10 27	0 41
" Madras	3 15	0 46

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
For Charles Sutter Gayland Hadurn, from London.
For Rachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 28th, 5 P.M.—Mail Steamer Ellora from Bombay signalled at 3-20 P.M.

A SINGULAR CASE.

APPLICATION BY MR. E. PRATT AT THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Friday, the 24th instant, Mr. E Pratt made the following statement and application on oath :—

I am an Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs and have obtained fifteen months' leave from Government on medical certificate. My leave commenced on the 1st instant, and I am to leave Bombay, by the steamer Pearl early on Monday the 27th. Last evening I called on some of my friends at Byculla to say goodbye. I do not mention their names because I desire to spare them the unpleasantness of being mixed up, however innocently, with the subject of my complaint. At the residence of my friends I met Mr. A. Faulkner, Deputy Commissioner of Customs. The conversation soon turned on the long time I had spent in Bombay since the commencement of my leave. I said that my detention in Bombay had been unavoidable; that I should have wished to remain on duty till a later period in the month than the 1st December, but that Faulkner would not allow me to do so. In making this remark I alluded, as he knew, to a memorandum which he had addressed to me, hastening my departure, about a week after my leave had been gazetted. Mr. Faulkner said that I had been unjust to him; that he had no voice in the matter and that in writing to me as he had done he had acted under official orders. Here the matter should have ended, and I should then have had no cause of complaint. But Mr. Faulkner went on to say that if I had had a grain of common sense I should have seen through his reason for writing to me on the subject of my leave; that I ought to have known him better; and that if his boy (here he pointed to his servant) had shown so little sense he would have kicked him. Amazed at Mr. Faulkner's language, I asked him, in a perfectly subdued manner, what he meant by it. He replied, "I will explain outside, away from the ladies." I said I should certainly afford him the opportunity he desired, and I quietly left the room. Mr. Faulkner did not follow me, nor would he comply with my repeated [illegible] inviting him to keep his engagement of affording me outside the required explanation. I then departed. Mr. Faulkner's extreme personal discretion last night, after the use of very irritating and insulting language, prevented my committing a breach of the peace. It is possible, however, that I may meet him again before my departure and that I may then be unable to restrain my temper. I pray, therefore, that your Worship may take such steps as it may be possible to take for the purpose of affording me redress.

On the ground of Mr. Pratt's intended early departure immediate service of summons was ordered by the Magistrate on the defendant and on three witnesses named by the plaintiff. The case came on at 3 P.M. on Friday, the 24th instant, when plaintiff and defendant were present, but the witnesses had not been found. The defendant denied having used the offensive language imputed to him and complained that the plaintiff has sent him several messages last night to come and have his nose pulled and that the defendant in not coming out to plaintiff had acted with great forbearance. The Magistrate recommended a settlement of the case out of Court and explained that in the event of the case being made out to his satisfaction after the examination of witnesses he would be unable to dispose of it summarily as the alleged insult had not been offered in any public place, but would be constrained to commit it to the Sessions. The plaintiff then said that he would not on account of this trumpery affair postpone his departure till February and the case was withdrawn. *India Prabash.*

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

(Calcutta Examiner, Dec. 24.)

THE fine appearance which the Calcutta Volunteers put in on the occasion of the Duke's landing has been generally commented upon. The four companies numbered in aggregate about 250, exclusive of officers and band. This shows that the Volunteer enthusiasm is not quite so dead in Calcutta as many would have us believe. It is evident that when the Volunteers like they can turn out in goodly numbers. The regiment is to form the guard of honour at the coming durbar, and will, no doubt, be as strongly represented as it was on Wednesday. We trust that His Royal Highness' visit will be the means of infusing fresh ardour into the corps, and that recruits will join rapidly, and the old, but lukewarm, hands turn out regularly. The latter *can* muster in strength if they choose; and surely, many of the former ought to be found amongst the crowd of young men who on Wednesday, in buggies and on foot, were mingling with "the great unwashed," when they ought to have been presenting arms to His Royal Highness as the volunteer de[illegible] of his mother's throne.

A PRETTY SCENE.

(Indian Daily News, Dec. 25.)

DISCORD is sometimes associated with harmony, and not unfrequently with musicians also. Yesterday furnished rather a curious illustration; and, as usual, we prefer to give a plain, unvarnished tale of how it occurred. There was a rehearsal at the Opera House of certain national songs which are to be sung on the occasion of the installation of H.R.H. Prince Alfred as a Knight of the Order of the Star of India. The rehearsal was over, and all were preparing to leave the Opera House, and were standing about the door and the approaches. The Editor of this paper, accompanied by his wife, was about to pass through the eastern door, when Mr. William Clark, the Engineer to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, approached, having evidently taken the opportunity of doing so. He was probably overcome by the effects of the warlike strains of "Rule Britannia" and the "Hardy Norseman," for he came in valorous mood, and accosted Mr. Wilson with a becoming sense of delicacy, ignoring the presence of a lady, and said—

"I want to speak with you. Will you just step outside ?"

Seeing no necessity for going outside to speak, and having no secrets in public matters, and no private relations with Mr. Clark, Mr. Wilson merely took a step into the passage leading to the lower tier of boxes when the following dialogue ensued :—

Mr. Clark : "I wish to tell you, sir, you had better mind what you are about, or you'll repent it."

Mr. Wilson : "What do you mean ?"

Mr. Clark : "What I mean is this, that you are a liar and a scoundrel, and I'll make you feel it yet."

Now, this is what the law calls "language likely to provoke a breach of the peace," and such a thing might have taken place had the meeting been under other circumstances. But there were ladies present, if Mr. Clark's gentlemanly instincts did not Inform him of the fact, or some other instinct "more potent with such spirits" did not suggest the place as a suitable one, where he might offer an insult with impunity. People who are wise usually act on judgment, and not on impulse : and Mr. Wilson felt that coolness under the circumstances was the wisest course. The following dialogue continued :—

Mr. Wilson : "Thank you, Mr. Clark ; you are a gentleman."

Mr. Clark : "Yes, and I repeat you are a liar and a scoundrel !"

As he spoke, Mr. Wilson retraced the step he had taken away from the door, and rejoined Mrs. Wilson, who, hearing the words, asked, somewhat alarmed "What is all this about ?" Mr. Clark continued his remarks and threatenings. Mr. Wilson reminded him that he was using threats in a way that might be noticed ; when Mr. Clark repeated—"You must take care," intimating that he would commit some sort of violence.

Mr. Wilson : "That's threatening."

Mr. Clark : "Yes, I know it is, and I'll do it—you had better take care."

Here Mr. Wilson turned away to a friend.

Now, seeing that Mr. Wilson has no private relations with Mr. Clark—that he never had any with him—did not even know him when he seconded a motion at the meeting of the Albert policy-holders at the Indian Mudie's Library—it cannot be conceived that personal feeling has anything to do in the matter. His grievance must be either something done by Mr. Wilson, as Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, or as a Justice of the Peace. In the former capacity we are not aware that we have done any injustice to Mr. Clark. At any rate, he has never complained of it to us, nor have we ever denied him the opportunity of setting himself right with the public or the Justices. If his complaint is of what Mr. Wilson has done or said as a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, we have not much to say. What he has done in twice defeating what has been regarded as an impudent attempt to increase Mr. Clark's salary, is not exclusively a personal act. The motion was twice defeated by a majority of the Justices, and we look to the Justices to stand by their judgment. If for this it is to be tolerated that a servant of the Municipality is to go out of his way to insult the Justices in the person of any one of their body, it is not likely that the honour of being a Justice will be greatly enhanced, nor will the fact add much to the usefulness of the Corporation. There are steps that should be taken in the matter, so far as it is a public one : and only as such we here refer to it. What is personal to Mr. Wilson in this case is little more than the brutal insult offered to a lady in a semi-public assembly : and this we simply punish by a deserved exposure.

SNOW AT SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the first fall of snow of the present winter at Simla occurred on the night of Monday the 20th. It commenced about 7 o'clock, and in the morning the ground was covered with snow varying in depth from two to five inches. For some days before, the station had been visited with storms of wind, thunder and lightning, hail, rain and sleet. The change from the raw cloudy and disagreeable rainy weather, to the genial snow, is hailed as a treat by the residents.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 25.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

(Delhi Gazette.)

THE Duke of Argyll's Despatch on the Punjab Tenancy Act has at last arrived. Discussion over it at home has just taken one whole year. We learn from a correspondent in England that there was a very strong party in Council who urged the Secretary of State to put a stop to legislation of this dangerous character, if it might only go forth to the subjects of the Queen in India that the British Government would set its face against the enactment of laws which went so dead against the feeling of the country, as Sir John Lawrence and his evil advisors appear to have here enacted.

The Duke, we are informed, disapproves of many of its clauses, and takes care to let the Indian Legislature know that in the despatch this is his opinion and the opinion of his Council. His own inclination went with his leading advisers, and once he was even on the point of agreeing to veto the Act, when, as we expected, Lord Lawrence's influence was put forth in every possible way. Unfortunately, he took further time to consider and yielded to influences. Stress was laid upon the discredit it would throw upon the Legislature, the disgrace to so sacred a personage as a Governor General; the great political evils this would lead to, and so forth, as if the contentment of large masses of people to whom our rule is quite alien, and by whom in many ways it is not appreciated, was not of far greater political importance than to support a prejudiced majority of the Council in India when they were inflicting what is looked upon by many as a great injustice.

The stories that reach us of the efforts made by the same honourable gentlemen who in the Legislative Council distinguished themselves as the advocates of a cause, to bring to bear on the Duke an influence that should make him shrink from vetoing the Act, would be most amusing were it not that we think it wrong for high officers of the State, who are paid merely for giving their opinions, to evince such an improper amount of partizanship.

We wait now to see the despatch itself, to see whether it really does in spirit approve of what has been done, or accept the Act in a merely negative kind of way. In tone and calm review of the character of this piece of legislation, it is described to us as the expressions of a man who "would not disallow" it for fear of offending the dignity of the Legislature, but in "no way approved of it" from fear of its consequences; and nearly every page apprehends evil consequences. "Shooting Niagara," says our correspondent, "is the feeling left in my mind from a perusal of this wonderful document."

We shall be interested to learn what steps will now be taken to work the Act. "Fair Play" was the cry taken up by Lord Lawrence, when he would not make one concession to his colleagues, or give one further day for consideration of the Bill! "Fair Play" was the demand skilfully arrested, when his Lieutenant, responsible for the contentment of seventeen millions of people, pointed out the positive harm that would result from the absence of concession! and so "Fair Play" was charged with the Bill to carry it into the stage of Law, and it was Law.

Jerked into enactment thus, the cry now raised is "fair trial;" only give it a "fair trial" and all will be well. Meanwhile, the peace of a province may be at stake, and who shall be responsible for the consequences? Not "the saviour of India," he is in England, playing with his children. "Not the enemy of India; he is at Calcutta superintending that great function of the State which is now expressively termed *Strachey faction*, a process under which all laws, administrative powers, principalities, aye and Governors General, shall succumb. We prophecy that, when the day shall come for unfolding this chapter of oppression and the injustice it has committed, neither of these gentlemen will be ready to bear the blame but will be able to pass it on to others.

As soon as we have been favoured with a perusal of the despatch we promise to return to the subject. Will Lord Mayo for once come out of the smoke within which he lives unwrapped, in blessed ignorance of what is happening around by reason of this process? Will he have the pluck to publish the despatch in the *Gazette*; or are we ever to hear of important questions kept from the public gaze because the wisdom of the day has decided that this, too, must be *burked*.

THE TWELVE DAYS' LONDON MISSION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT ST. ALBANS.

YESTERDAY evening (Nov. 24th) the extraordinary mission which has excited such a deep interest throughout London and its suburbs, was virtually brought to a close, for although in most of the churches which have been opened in connection with it there will be meetings for instruction to-day, the last formal service took place last night, and a very extraordinary one it was, probably the most extraordinary which had been witnessed in the English Church since the time of the Reformation. It was what was termed a "Renewal of Baptismal Vows," and although it was carried out with great earnestness in many places, there were few in which there were such elaborations of detail as at St. Albans, Holborn. At 8 o'clock the church was densely crowded, the whole of the centre part of the church being railed off for the penitents, one side for the men and the other for the women, the seats against the wall on either side being reserved for those who came to witness the ceremony, without intending to take any distinctive part in it. After the "Miserere," and one or two other psalms and prayers, the Rev. S. W. O'Neill, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge one of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley' entered the pulpit (having previously heard the confessions of several young men and women in a little box in the corner of the church), and commenced by stating that the offertory that night would be devoted to defraying the expenses of the mission, and as they had been very considerable, he hoped all present would give liberally, for it would be a shame to throw the burden upon the clergy of the church, who had provided the services for the sake of the people. He then selected for his text the 21st Chapter of the Book of Revelation, 4th verse—"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any, more pain." On this he preached an eloquent and impassioned sermon on the joys of Heaven. Another hymn having been sung, Mr. O'Neill said he would now briefly explain the nature of the service in which they were about to engage. First—the candles which would be used would be blessed, in the same way that vestments and all vessels and other articles of church furniture were blessed before they were used, but it is also the right to use a candle one who was about to renew his vows. This candle he would have lighted, and what was not consumed of it might be taken home, so that any person might have the remainder of it burnt at the time of his death. This candle would be a happy reminiscence of the day, and would help to see through the valley of death, which was a dark journey. The questions which would be put were taken from the Offices of Baptism in the Book of Common Prayer, and he trusted that all would give their answers in a bold and manly way, not as though they were ashamed of them. Let them speak out, so that the Church might be glorified, and that the devil might tremble. The candles were then blessed at the altar, but how this ceremony was performed was not seen by any who were not within the chancel. In a minute or two afterwards the candles were lighted (they were thin wax ones of about a foot long), and each of the penitents, to the number of nearly 500, men and women, held one of them, while a penitential hymn was sung. The scene in the church was very striking—the body of the church was a perfect blaze of light, while the chancel was nearly dark. Mr. O'Neill, addressing the penitents who stood in this position, said—"This is indeed a happy time; you are in the presence of God, and stand like virgins with their lamps trimmed." He then said very slowly and solemnly, "Do you here in the presence of God and of this congregation renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism; ratifying and confirming, the same in your own persons, and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe and to do all those things which your godfathers and godmothers then undertook for you?" To this there was a loud and startling response of "I do," and the other questions which followed were answered in an equally determined manner. After this part of the ceremony, Mr. O'Neill went to the altar, and was vested in a splendidly embroidered cope. He was joined by the Revd. Messrs. Mackonochie, Walker, Howse, and Wellington. Several members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and a large number of choristers, and a procession, accompanied by banners, moved round the church—the 500 men and boys, women and girls, following in their train, each carrying a lighted candle, and singing the appointed hymns. Amongst them were professional men, tradesmen, clerks, working men, and little ragged fellows who had done their best to put on a respectable appearance. Women of good position wearing diamond rings, tradesmen's wives and daughters, sempstresses, sisters of mercy, charwomen, and other classes from the squalid district in which St. Albans is situated. When the clerical part of the procession had reached the chancel, and the penitents had regained their places, the blessing was pronounced, and the candles having as if by one single breath been blown out, the congregation dispersed. To-day the clergy and others who have been engaged will attend at the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, to sing a solemn "Te Deum" for the success of the mission.—*Daily News.*

OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

THE formal opening of the handsome embankment which runs along the south side of the Thames, from Westminster-bridge past Lambeth Palace, and as far as a point known as Gun-house-alley, and which is not far from Vauxhall-bridge, took place yesterday (Nov. 24.) Sir John Thwaites and the members of the Board of Works were, true to the previous announcement respecting the informal character of the intended opening, merely walking down two-and-two from the office in Spring-gardens; but the Lambeth Vestry had ideas more consistent with the importance of the occasion. They had previously extensively announced the opening, and had engaged a band, and the consequence was that an immense crowd lined the embankment along its entire length, and the gentlemen who walked in procession were kept in step by a series of martial and exhilarating airs. Sir J. Thwaites and the members of the Board of Works who attended were joined at Lambeth Church by the vestry of that parish, and the whole party then proceeded to the present terminus of the Embankment at Gun-house-alley. Here a halt was made, a grand salute was fired from a battery placed on Lambeth-bridge, flags were run up, the crowd cheered, and Sir J. Thwaites ascended a temporary platform which had been prepared for his accommodation. In the course of the few words which the chill and foggy atmosphere permitted of his addressing to the crowd, Sir John dwelt forcibly on the importance, both local and metropolitan, of the work, the completion of which they were then celebrating. He believed that the Southern Embankment of the Thames would greatly facilitate the traffic of all London; but besides that it would effect a complete sanitary revolution in Lambeth. Formerly, as his hearers could well remember, every high tide flooded their roadways and swamped the lower rooms of their houses; but now, thanks to the embankment, the level of Lambeth would always live high and dry, even although the tide should rise to the height which had been prophesied some weeks before. In this way healthy dwellings would be secured, and the zymotic diseases which had so long been a periodical scourge to the borough would be driven away. Sir John reminded his hearers that all this good work had been achieved by municipal, not imperial exertion, and expressed his hope that all classes in the country would stand fast by our old Saxon municipal institutions. The people, he said, were a feeble people, who relied not on themselves, but constantly called upon the central government to do their work. The observations of the worthy chairman were much cheered and appreciated by such of the Lambethians as were able to get within hearing distance of the platform, and were equally cheered upon [illegible] by the greater number who stood in the more distance out-side.

The next proceeding was to adjourn to the open space in front of the Church, where the National Anthem was played by the band, and thence the whole party, both members of the Board of Works and Vestrymen, took shipping in a river steamer, and proceeded by water to Paul's-wharf, whence they proceeded to the Albion Tavern to dine. The party was a large one, the members of the Board of Works being the guests of the vestry, led by Mr. R. Taylor as chairman, and both sections of our municipal organization mustering in considerable strength. Speeches full of mutual congratulation were delivered. Sir J. Thwaites repeating with enhanced emphasis his exhortation of the morning to "stand fast by our municipal institutions;" and the Rector of Lambeth, the Rev. Mr. Lingham, telling the company how the Lambeth fishermen, now an almost extinct race, had once caught flounders at Lambeth-stairs, and had made their toilettes with the clear, transparent river for a mirror, and he expressed his hope that one of the results of the Embankment would be before long to restore the river to something like its ancient purity. A capital selection of music was given by Miss Banks, Mr. Feilding, and one or two other artists, and the company, which had assembled early, retired early, according to the good old municipal custom.

The Southern Embankment of the Thames, which is about a mile and a half in length, was commenced in July, 1865, and would have been completed long since but for the difficulty that was experienced in getting possession of the property required. The exact measurement is 2,200 feet of river wall between Westminster and Lambeth bridges, and 2,100 feet from Lambeth-bridge to the site of the London Gasworks. The wall is nearly uniform throughout its entire length, and is similar in elevation to the Embankment on the Middlesex side. The foundations of the wall are carried down to a level of 30 feet below Trinity High-water mark, and it is intended to excavate the foreshore generally to the extent of 18 feet below the same datum. At one portion of the river bank excavations have already been made to the extent of no less than two acres, in order to produce a free and uniform tideway, and in another place, close to the first, and for the same purpose, nearly six acres of land have been reclaimed from the river. The result of these works is, that the width of the river now varies from 800 feet at Westminster Bridge, to 700 feet at the Penitentiary. The approximate cost of the works has been, for compensation, £712,963; works about £280,000; together, say £993,000. From this the recoupments are, St Thomas's Hospital, £105,000; other items, £30,000; total, £135,000; leaving the nett cost of the Southern Embankment of the Thames somewhere about £858,963, which of the works were principally executed by Mr. Webster, the well known contractor, and they reflect the highest credit both on that gentleman and the whole of the subordinate staff.—*Daily News.*

LIFE'S TOIL AND LIFE'S ENJOYMENT.

A HIGH state of civilization is not without its drawbacks. We lead an artificial life, keep late hours, turn night into day, dine when our forefathers would have been preparing for bed, and breakfast not much before the hour when they were summoned to dinner. We have many wants, and to supply them are doomed to work through long hours in close offices, warehouses, and shops; we need numerous luxuries, and must toil wearily to secure them; we crave for wealth, and position, and society, and these objects of ambition cannot be won without toil. Wealth has its burdens as well as poverty, and the struggle of life is often now-a-days more severe among the upper-middle classes than with those who are content to occupy a lowly station and prefer happiness to ambition. There is one special and prominent drawback to the pursuits of wealth and fame in this busy nineteenth century. So keen is the competion, so great the excitement, so protracted the struggle, that few can reach a foremost place who do not possess much physical strength as well as mental power. Dyspepsia has the whip hand of ambition, a bad liver deranges speculation, a weak chest and an irregular circulation are deadly foes to statesmanship. There have been splendid examples of great souls in feeble tenements, of men who like William III., have continued to work on when it is formind to triumph over matter; but such men are but glorious exceptions to the general rule which demands for distinguished success in life a vigorous body as well as a sound mind. In our day both are taxed to the uttermost, and the strain upon them is probably more severe than at any earlier period. As a rule, our successful statesmen, lawyers, and soldiers have been remarkable for a splendid physique, they have had broad chests and sound digestions as well as strong brains, and thus they have enjoyed a buoyancy of temperament, a fulness of vitality, which has given them invincible energy and courage.

Happily there are compensations in life, and if what is known as worldly success be contingent on a vigorous constitution, it does not follow that happiness is contingent upon it also. Moreover, in certain noble pursuits a man may gain, in spite of bad health, a high standing and perennial fame. Pope, whose life was one long disease, was the foremost writer of his age, and is still one of England's most popular poets; Cowper had yet more to struggle against, for he was assailed by a dreadful and invisible foe; Dr. Johnson fought against a diseased mind and body all his life through; Schiller wrote his greatest works during fifteen years of severe physical suffering, and won the second place in German literature; Robert Hall endured excruciating agonies, and for twenty years was unable to pass a whole night in bed, nevertheless Hall is acknowledged to be one of the first of modern orators and preachers; he was an earnest student even in old age, and better still, notwithstanding all his sufferings, led the life of a happy man, and declared that he enjoyed everything. Change on other hands—and the contrast is worth noting—although the most gifted man in Europe, with great fame, splendid health, and possessing the favour of Princes, observed that he had never, in all his life, enjoyed four weeks of genuine pleasure.

No doubt weakness and pain are terrible drawbacks to study, as well as to enjoyment; but it is clear that in some cases at least they do not prevent either. Success cannot be the lot of all men, and there are few who have the capacity or the heroism to achieve it in the face of great difficulties; but happiness may more readily be won, and it will oftentimes be found that those gain the least anxiously. It would be curious, were it possible to strike the balance of happiness between the millionaire and the city clerk, between the village maiden and the beauty of a London season, between the monied speculator who risks half his property on a single venture and the man of letters who only speculates on his brains, and that the devil might trouble, but the candles were then blessed at the altar, but how this ceremony was performed was not seen by any who were not within the chancel. In a minute or two afterwards the candles were lighted (they were thin wax ones of about a foot long), and each of the penitents, to the number of nearly 500, men and women, held one of them, while a penitential hymn was sung. The scene in the church was very striking—the body of the church was a perfect blaze of light, while the chancel was nearly dark. Mr. O'Neill, addressing the penitents who stood in this position, said—"This is indeed a happy time; you are in the presence of God, and stand like virgins with their lamps trimmed." He then said very slowly and solemnly, "Do you here in the presence of God and of this congregation renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism; ratifying and confirming, the same in your own persons, and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe and to do all those things which your godfathers and godmothers then undertook for you?" To this there was a loud and startling response of "I do," and the other questions which followed were answered in an equally determined manner. After this part of the ceremony, Mr. O'Neill went to the altar, and was vested in a splendidly embroidered cope. He was joined by the Revd. Messrs. Mackonochie, Walker, Howse, and Wellington. Several members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and a large number of choristers, and a procession, accompanied by banners, moved round the church—the 500 men and boys, women and girls, following in their train, each carrying a lighted candle, and singing the appointed hymns. Amongst them were professional men, tradesmen, clerks, working men, and little ragged fellows who had done their best to put on a respectable appearance. Women of good position wearing diamond rings, tradesmen's wives and daughters, sempstresses, sisters of mercy, charwomen, and other classes from the squalid district in which St. Albans is situated. When the clerical part of the procession had reached the chancel, and the penitents had regained their places, the blessing was pronounced, and the candles having as if by one single breath been blown out, the congregation dispersed. To-day the clergy and others who have been engaged will attend at the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, to sing a solemn "Te Deum" for the success of the mission.—*Daily News.*

THE STREET FOLK OF CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.

WHEN you are taken to the Obelisk of Horus, in the city of Heliopolis, you are always reminded by every guide-book, and by every one of your travelling companions who knows how to say the proper thing at the proper time, that Joseph the Patriarch doubtless looked with wonder at the same pillar of stone, whose age even in that remote antiquity was counted by cycles of centuries. I confess that when you have said, in reply, "How interesting!" you have pretty well exhausted the subject. To my ill-regulated mind, a boy with a bag of snakes under his arm, or a drove of camels, affords more matter for speculation than an obelisk; and it is an odd reflection, when you come to think of it, that Pharaoh's daughter, as she went down to the Nile to bathe, and Potiphar's wife, the Head Bulter and the Chief Baker, must have gazed upon much the same street life, street dress, street folk, as I look on daily in my wanderings round about Cairo. In the hieroglyphs upon the oldest monuments you can see representations of the same utensils, dresses, features, games, trades, customs, as you behold to-day; and I think, even if you had never heard anything of the immobility of the East, you would know by intuition that the life around you had been going on even as you see it for ages and ages.

The men have the same straight, long faces as you see in the delineations of Egyptian life to be found on the walls of the ancient temples. The Aztecs were said always to betray in their features a family likeness to the Egyptians; and about the streets of Cairo at the present day you meet with scores of stunted, impish-looking, bird-faced children, with whom the Aztecs might claim kinship on the score of resemblance. What the born hue and complexion of the native Egyptian may be it is not easy to tell. Even the little children who roll about stark naked on the roadside are so sunburnt, so caked with coatings of dust, so soaked in Nile mud, that their skin is of the neutral sepia tint which lies halfway between black and white. Indeed, among the street folk here it would be very difficult to draw a hard and fast line between the descendants of Ham and Japhet. I have seen native-born Egyptians so white and fair that you might have taken them for Anglo-Saxons. I have seen others so swarthy, tanned, and dark that you have to scan their features closely to be sure that they are not of negro origin. It may be the consequence of this infinite variety of skins—from ivory white to ebon black—that in Egypt there is apparently no negro difficulty. Philosophers, of whom I know many on either side the Atlantic, who are loth of [illegible] on the inherent incompatibility of white and black, and building up all kinds of elaborate theories to explain why it is that the two races never live, never can, would, or should live, in close contact with each other, would do well to come to Egypt and see how the problem of the "irrepressible nigger" is solved in the land of the Pharaohs. Between Sambo and the Arab fellah there is no kind of distinction or difference, any more than there is in England between men with blue eyes and men with brown; and the fact that in every gang of labourers, in every group of idlers, in every coffee-house, shop, and store, you see negroes with crisp woolly hair, sparkling white teeth, and jet black skin, adds much to the variety and diversity of the Cairo streets. But for the moment, with its passion for bright colour, there would be a certain sameness about the aspect of the Egyptian wayfarers. The fez is confined exclusively to the officials of the Government; the white turban and blue cotton robe are universal; and the sole variety in head-gear is that some of the younger and poorer fellahs substitute for the turban a sugar-loaf-shaped brown felt skull-cap. Of the better sort of women—of those who dress in silks and muslins, and wear yasmaks and ferighees—there are not many visible, and the female element is comparatively rare. You never meet in the streets the groups of gaily-dressed Turkish women with flimsy make-believe veils who form so brilliant an object in the alleys of Stamboul. There is no trysting-place of the Cairo ladies like the Valley of the Sweet Waters; and on the promenade of the Choubra-road where the fashion and quality of Cairo take the air in the afternoon, you scarcely see half-a-dozen carriages occupied by Egyptian women out of the hundreds with which the long avenue is crowded. Driving along this Cairene Corso, it is difficult to imagine you are in an Eastern city. The carriages are filled with English, French, and Italian ladies, dressed in Parisian costume. A good number of the male occupants of the carriages wear the fez, but their dress and features are unmistakeably Frankish; and, but for the eyes running in front of each barouche, you would fancy yourself in Europe. In the same way, the Esbekieh, with its hotels, and theatres, and European shops, is European to an extent to which Pera has no claim; while, on the other hand, the moment you leave the great square of Ezbekieh and Piazza, and pass into the network of streets which surround it on every side, you get into a town far more purely Oriental in its character than any portion of Istamboul. Egypt, in fact, is, if I judge rightly, more European, but less Europeanised, than Turkey. The civilisation of the West has been transplanted to the banks of the Nile to an extent to which Turkey can show no parallel. But, on the other hand, the Egyptians have not been subjected to the same close contact with Christian races which has done so much to break down the traditions of Islamism; and the result is, that, between the civilised life with which the Viceroy has surrounded himself, and the life which the vast mass of his subjects, there is a complete and sharply-defined division.

Thus it happens, at Cairo, that, though you live in a European hotel, after European fashion, though you may go [illegible] drive along a European promenade, though you may [illegible] Italian and French opera, and Parisian cafés chantants, you are yet in the midst of a civilisation which, to judge from the delineations on the walls of the Temple of Serapis, has changed but little since the days of the Pharaohs.

It is this contrast which to a tourist makes the charm of Cairo. After luncheon at your hotel, for instance, when you have pale ale and mixed pickles, Harvey's sauce and Keiller's orange marmalada on the table—after a smoke in the reading-room, where you find more newspapers, and hear more talking but English spoken, and have your coffee brought to you by waiters in shabby black coats and whitey-brown ties, who might pass muster in an English hotel—you are driven out in your open carriage to see the performances of the Howling Dervishes. You pass through a narrow stone passage, with a soldier or two stationed in it, into a courtyard surrounded by wooden galleries, and protected from the sun by an awning hung from wall to wall. In one of these galleries you find most of the travellers with whom you have just lunched at the hotel, and take your seat amongst them. In the courtyard below the howling has commenced. On one side of the court there sit, crosslegged, half-a-dozen musicians playing on tambourines, flutes, and drums. Round the three remaining sides stand, close to each other, some thirty men howling and bowing to the utmost of their power. They are of all ages, from a bright-eyed, smooth-faced lad of ten to a wrinkled, grey-haired old man of seventy. They all have heavy muslin turbans, most of them green in colour, and as the motion of the nodding becomes more rapid one turban after another falls to the ground, and their long, matted, thick hair tosses about their faces as they bend and jerk their heads. In the centre, walking in twos together in the bravest of their gar

THE THAMES VERSUS THE TYNE.

A series of important races between the Watermen of the Thames and Tyne has just come to a conclusion. Of late years much interest has attached to the struggle between Northern and Southern boatmen. When Harry Clasper first introduced the outrigged wager-boats in which all the principal river races are rowed, the Thames watermen were unrivalled. But a number of causes have since then tended to diminish their fame. The river steamboats have taken much of their work out of their hands; in fact the Thames waterman such as he was in old times may be said no longer to exist. The champion oarsman of the Thames is the captain of one of the Citizen steamboats. The rower next to him in aquatic distinction is a chimney-sweep. And we must seek the higher reaches of the Thames, where as yet the river steamboats are few and far between, to meet with the Messengers, Mackinneys, and Chittys, who are the real representatives of the original Thames watermen. On the other hand, the Tyne-siders gradually acquired distinction as among the very best oarsmen, if not the very best, we have. The crews which old Harry Clasper brought to London have always held their own with credit against the pick of the London watermen. Again and again have the North countrymen [illegible] the cry of "Hand awa', Harry," as the Tyne four [illegible] own clear of their competitors. For a time the [illegible]ners managed to retain the championship of the [illegible]ds, but at length came the day when they saw [illegible] favourite champion, Kelley, beaten by Chambers, [illegible]se long sweeping strokes and pertinacious pluck [illegible]abled him to hold his own against all competitors, [illegible]til Kelley himself won back the championship for the South. But last year Kelley was defeated by an even [illegible]touter oarsman than poor Chambers, whose monument [illegible] a Tyneside cemetery attests the sympathy of his fellow Northerners with the courage and devotion of their champion, who rowed again and again to retrieve his [illegible]credit long after consumption had robbed him of his former strength. Renforth defeated Kelley after a gallant race, and as Kelley defeated the Londoner Sadler soon after, little doubt could remain that no Southerner had much chance of winning back the championship. In fact, Renforth is a man of Herculean frame, and, as compared with the leading Thames oarsmen, has youth on his side. But the defeat of the North Country four at the Thames National Regatta led to some discussion as to the relative merits of the crews which the Tyne and the Thames could send to champion them. Thus came about the two fine races which have just been rowed between the representative fours. On the Thames the Southern crew won somewhat easily beaten, though the time in which the race was rowed shows that both crews must have done well. After changing their coxswain and the arrangement of their crew the Londoners rowed a closer race with their opponents on the Tyne waters; but they were again beaten. Then, out of a boastful remark of Renforth's, that he would beat the two best Thames watermen over a four-mile course, rowing one over the first half, and then picking up the second to complete the other half, arose a fine double-sculling contest, in which the Northerners have met their match. Kelley and Sadler sculled together against Renforth and Taylor, and, to the surprise of all, the former won, after one of the finest displays of skill ever witnessed. Thus, on the whole, the Thames men need not feel disheartened. The time may yet come when they will regain the sculling championship of their own river, and beat the Tyne-side fours in many a gallant contest. We trust that all the future races between Northerners and Southerners may be as honestly rowed and as well contested as those which have just been decided.—*Daily News*, Nov. 23.

THE HOLBORN VIADUCT SUBWAYS.

(*Daily News*, Nov. 23.)

It is perhaps with a desire to confirm the report of the engineers of Farringdon Street Bridge, and allay the mistrust occasioned by the flaws in the granite columns, that the Improvement Committee of the Corporation has invited during certain hours of this week a private inspection of the works which underlie the new roadway. The challenge was not taken up yesterday with much vigour. Although the rain and mud above ground rendered a subterranean journey unusually attractive, there were but few witnesses of the massive and commodious subways. Some, it may be, were deterred by the published accounts of unsavoury expeditions through the sewers; others by reminiscences of back-breaking galleries in coal pits; others by experience of the sulphurous fumes of the Metropolitan Railway. No such scruple, however, need prevent a visit to the Viaduct. The tallest hat worn upon the head of the tallest man will not collide with the vaulted roof; the most sensitive pair of lungs will meet in these passages with no fresh trial.

Our cards of admission brought us yesterday afternoon to the northern end of the Old Bailey. A group of dripping policemen showed us the entrance to a stone staircase, down which we disappeared from the view of curious on-lookers to a band of drier policemen below. As our passports were unimpeachable, we were ushered into a long and lofty gallery, through which visitors were entreated by placards on the walls to pass quickly. This could not be because any part of the works was insecure; strength and endurance were written on every inch of the structure, and probably arose from the unfulfilled expectation of a throng of visitors. As we were then the only persons in the gallery there was no possible excuse for making us move on, so we had time to look leisurely at the boasted [illegible] of The Viaduct. Running below the southern [illegible] left wall three lines of the subway [illegible] supported on iron brackets. The uppermost of these belongs to the Central Gas Company, the middle one to the City of London Gas Company, while the lowest contains the water of the New River. At every few paces cocks occur in the pipes for supplying with light and water the houses, the roadway, and the gallery itself. Nothing can be more complete than the apparatus thus provided. The opposite or inner wall of the subway bears only one pipe, and that much smaller than any of the aforesaid trio; it is, however, large enough for the telegraph wires. Exactly the same disposition is observed in the corresponding gallery on the north side of the bridge, and below both pass the sewers, which already are connected with the house-drains on either side. Midway—that is, underneath the carriage-road—has been laid the pneumatic tube through which our letters are shortly to be shot from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Euston-square.

After proceeding along some hundred yards of the gallery, we rose, together with the arteries at our side, in order to cross the Chatham and Dover Railway, and at the end of a gallery beyond it, like that already traversed, we reached the head of a steep staircase down which we passed into Farringdon-street, while the tubes took a yet deeper plunge and passed under the lower road. After spending a few minutes in examining the dilapidated shafts of the granite columns, we presented ourselves at the iron gate on the Holborn side of the road, and entered the western part of the works. The only noticeable point hereabouts was a series of somebody's "Illuminators," which had miserably failed of the purpose of their existence. Consisting of perforated iron plates filled to all appearance with thick circles of glass they possessed the sole merit of strength; inasmuch as 80 per cent. of the circles were hopelessly choked with dirt it was fortunate that we were not dependent for illumination on these patent obscurers, but were blessed with frequent jets of gas, and with open gratings through which, if rain could patter, light could also penetrate. The road above drained through the subway in which we found ourselves; but the apparatus employed did not appear as well adjusted as elsewhere. Vertical pipes three inches in diameter opened into a gutter in the floor of the passage, and in a storm of rain would certainly bring down a volume of water which the pipes would by no means be able to carry off in time to prevent the gallery being flooded. Passing the junction with the new street which is to connect the Viaduct with Ludgate-hill and be underlaid with the same system of pipes, we reached the furthest point of our excursion, a placard announcing that we were now underneath the spot where a memorial to the Prince Consort was to be erected. We might have retraced our steps by the north subway, which presents a similar succession of fire hydrants and ventilating flues, but instead of doing so, it seemed better to explore the excavation beneath Charterhouse-street, which here strikes off obliquely from the main line, and runs N.E. towards the new cattle market. The passage on which we now entered was lower than the previous ones—though still high enough for a Life Guardsman—and was carried under the centre of the roadway. This required, of course, a double system of pipes, one on each side for the supply of the adjoining houses. In its other features there was no material dissimilarity between it and the other parts of the works.

The impression left upon our minds by this visit was that an immense amount of labour and expense, of delay and annoyance, would be saved if the principle of of these subways were extended to other parts of the City. If the arteries of the metropolis were conveyed through open catacombs of this description, there would be no end to a score of difficulties. At present the roadway is pulled up to check an escape in the gas supply; a huge hole is dug in a main thoroughfare to discover the rat which has died at a critical point in the drain-pipe, and our walls are defaced by inscriptions about the depth of fire plugs, which Mr. Verdant Green took as a monument to the stature of his predecessors.

Mr. Peabody and the Lady.—About a quarter of a century ago Mr. Peabody was so much pleased with an American lady, visiting London, that he offered her his hand and fortune, which were accepted. Learning a short time afterwards that she was already engaged, he rebuked her lack of sincerity, and broke off the engagement.—*Daily*

Will the Greeks learn the lesson of the opening of the Suez Canal? If they are as shrewd as they are supposed to be, and if it be true that every third Greek is a seaman, and three Greeks make a ship's company—they will give up their "grand idea" of annexing Turkey, and discover, if not grander, a more profitable and practicable one in the transformation of their merchant navy and the creation of lines of small screw-steamers. This is an idea which, modest as it seems, should commend itself to the Greek patriots and merchant princes who flourish out of Greece, and who in this way may perhaps regenerate their country better than by encouraging illusions and insurrections, and dreams of a new Byzantine Empire. The Hellenes at home have a little bit of work to do which, however insignificant compared with the Suez Canal, is almost indispensable to the full enjoyment of their peculiar opportunities. The Isthmus of Corinth remains to be cut through. That small operation is the logical Greek corollary of the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez. Compared with the piercing of Mont Cenis it is an insignificant effort, and its cost should be as calculable beforehand as that of the underground railway round London. Looking at a map, it seems incredible that this neck of land should have escaped amputation long ago. Indeed, the remark is equally applicable wherever oceans or seas are divided by one of those barriers which seem placed by Nature to stimulate human invention rather than to bid defiance to human energy. Every Isthmus is a future battlefield for engineering genius. Cannot Greece and Italy combine to make a pretty little portico to Port Said at the junction of the Ionian and the Ægean Seas?—*Daily News.*

THE PARING OF THE SCOTCH CHEESE.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 27.)

Tradition tells us how Queen Caroline of happy memory threatened on a notable occasion to turn Scotland into a hunting-field. It has been left to Her Majesty's Ministers of the present day to carry out the royal threat, though not exactly in the royal spirit. Hunting in the ordinary sense is not, but cheese-paring in the extremest sense is eminently, to their taste, and in Scotland they have found an untrodden field and a patient population, and have commenced their favourite pastime in earnest. A judgeship in the Supreme Court has been discontinued; a sheriffship has been suppressed; an important public office, that of Queen's Remembrancer, or official paymaster and auditor of public accounts, has been vacant for eight months, and there seems to be no intention to fill it up. The office of Solicitor of Woods and Forests, also an important office created within the last few years from the urgent necessity for such an appointment, fell vacant at the end of August and is still vacant. This might be considered very fair autumnal sport, but the Executive do not think so. Like Alexander, they have gone to spread their conquests further. There are still a few underpaid men in the Scotch public service who might be ground down a little more, and so the Government have commissioned two gentlemen—Lord Camperdown, ætat. 28, and Sir W. Clerke, a Treasury official little known to fame—to inquire into the administration of Scotch affairs and find out, if possible, two or three more miserable salaries to pare down or abolish altogether.

The First Lord of the Treasury, the First Commissioner of Works, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Baxter of the Admiralty will no doubt rub their hands and rejoice with exceeding joy over the little savings that they may make by the discontinuance, temporary or permanent, of these offices. But what will they say of it in Scotland? The whole amount saved will do little more than pay Mr. W. H. Gladstone his salary of £1,000 a year, while four of the public services are seriously injured, and four Scotchmen are deprived of office. And in revenge the Scotch people, who hitherto have evinced an unreasoning admiration for that fortunate young gentleman's father, begin to criticize more closely the object of their admiration. They are a thrifty people in the North, and they will never think public work is performed in Scotland at an infinitely lower figure than it is in England or in Ireland. The population of Scotland is about one-sixth of that of England, and not quite one-half less than that of Ireland. We should expect to find the same ratio in the expenditure in the public services, but it is very different. To take the three most important services, the administration of Justice, Education, and Poor-laws, what is the truth with regard to the three countries? Law and Justice in England, according to this year's Estimates, cost the country eleven times, and in Ireland seven times, as much as they do in Scotland. Public education in England is nearly eleven times, and in Ireland nearly five times, as costly as it is in Scotland; and much the same proportion is maintained in the administration of the Poor-laws. In England there are two Boards for the relief of the poor—the Poor Law Board proper, and the Privy Council acting as the Board of Health; in Scotland there is only one. The President of the Poor Law Board in England has a salary of £2,000 a year; in Scotland he has £1,200. The Secretaries in England draw £2,500 a year; in Scotland, £800. The subordinates in England spend among them £66,310; in Scotland, £3,732. If to this we add the medical charges for the poor incurred by the two countries, the total office expenses in England amount to £85,918 annually; in Scotland to £7,807. And when we compare the total amount of public money absorbed through the Poor Law Boards in Scotland, Ireland, and England, it appears from the Estimates that Scotland spends in round numbers £17,000 a year, Ireland £97,000, and England £211,000. The ratio of pauperism to population is almost the same in Scotland and in England; how comes it then that the expenditure in the one country is more than twelve times what it is in the other? If the expenditure in England were only six times, or that of Ireland only one-half, more than it is in Scotland, one could understand a *prima facie* case of want of parsimony in the Scotch administration. But when the Estimates show that twelve times the amount of public money is absorbed by England, and five times the amount by Ireland, it is not unreasonable in the people of the North to conclude that, so far as any knowing of public expenditure is concerned, Lord Camperdown and Sir W. Clerke might be more profitably employed in London or in Dublin than they possibly can be in Edinburgh.

Cheeses, however, must be got, even if the process of searching for them should cost more than they are worth. It seems to be the Government system to pay their juvenile assistants handsomely, and if one young official is to have his £1,000 a year, why should not another have a little trip to Scotland at the public expense? It will be a pleasant change for an active young nobleman to vary the monotony of a Lord in Waiting's duties by making a raid among the Scotch officials, many of whom had grown gray in the service when he was a baby, and no doubt these officials are duly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. But two obvious questions suggest themselves. How will the Scotch public business stand the suppression or discontinuance of four offices at one blow? And how far will this shopkeeper economy add to the popularity of Mr. Gladstone's Government in that part of the island? The first of these questions can easily be [illegible] by referring to the Scotch newspapers. From them it appears that the work of the Law Courts, never very expeditiously performed, has fallen into serious arrears owing to the long uncertainty as to the Government intentions towards the vacant judgeship; that litigants are subjected to extravagant delay owing to the [illegible] of all proceedure in the late Judge's Court; and that the legal bodies and societies in Edinburgh have been holding something very like indignation meetings to demand inquiry into the state of business, to protest against the Government proceedings, and to take steps in the present emergency. And these legal bodies have a good deal to say for themselves. The late Government issued a Commission to inquire into the Scotch judicial system. This Commission has worked with assiduity, and is still sitting in Edinburgh. One of its principal inquiry relates to the strength of the Supreme Court, and the evidence already published indicates a considerable difference of opinion upon the subject, with perhaps a slight preponderance in favour of increase both in the number of Judges and in their emoluments. What the Commissioners will ultimately recommend cannot yet be ascertained. But, to put it in the gentlest way, it surely is hardly courteous to the late Government and hardly fair to their Commission to prejudge the question. And yet in the pursuit of their favourite sport the Executive have not scrupled to suppress—or, to use the authorized expression, "temporarily discontinue"—this office. And they have done this, to the serious confusion of business, in the case of an existing statute fixing the number of Judges, on their own responsibility, and without the consent of Parliament. Public attention has not been openly directed to the minor offices which have so long lain vacant. For months the work of these offices has been transacted by irresponsible clerks, while the Exchequer has saved the wretched salaries of those who should have presided. It may be that the public service has not suffered, or it may be that it has. A well-organized office can always go on for a certain time by the momentum of its own routine without any responsible head. But a bad half-hour arrives sooner or later, and the showy economy of the past entails a heavy expenditure on the future.

The second question is more difficult to answer. It is never very easy to take the right measure of public opinion on a question of economy. And Scotch public opinion is apt to be eccentric on matters of appointments. "A right Scotchman," as Squire Bramble says in one of his letters to Dr. Lewis, "has always two strings to his bow, and is *in strumque paratus*." What he likes best is to get a place for himself, and what he likes second best is to prevent some other Scotchman from getting it. There is a class of Scotchmen, numbered in Parliament by twos, whose object in life is to secure everything that is going for themselves or their families, or their clique, or their sect; and if they fail they try the other tack, and use all the influence in their power to abolish the good things altogether. These men will be pleased that their country has been muzzled. But fortunately this class is not a large one. The bulk of the people will feel slighted, and they will see that this action on the part of Government is of a piece with their whole bearing towards the Scotch representatives last Session. Scotland sent up fifty-three supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Government out of sixty, and these gentlemen did their duty without a murmur. Long days and nights they sat in their places or slumbered "without snoring," in the galleries, ready, like their own faithful collies in the North, to get up and shake themselves when the division bell began to ring, and to follow their masters into the Government lobby. This they did without repining, and the Government treated them as the Border shepherds treat the amiable animals who assist them in the management of their flocks. They bully them when they do not do their bidding; they break their teeth if they show any tendency to snarl or fight; they pay no attention to their wants, but let them forage for themselves; but withal they have a kind of contemptuous liking for them, and they accept the fondling and the mute affection which the poor brutes are eager in their own way to give. So with the representatives of Scotland. These honourable gentlemen are useful. They are amiable in their relations with the Government, though they growl and worry among themselves. They do the Ministerial bidding without exciting any attention even by a bark. And for all this the heads of the Government reward them with a kind of lofty liking, while they treat their wishes and their wants with a still loftier indifference and contempt. This was especially observable at the close of last Session. There were a greater number of important Scotch Bills before Parliament than there have been for many years, but the net result of original Acts passed was four—the Judicial Statistics Act; the Endowed Hospitals Act, a reactionary measure; an Act for the prevention of Thimble-rigging and Gaming; and the Broughty Ferry Provisional Confirmation Bill. The Scotch measures, one after another, were blocked out or postponed till the ebbing moments of the Session, and then they were sacrificed *en masse*. No one could object to the Irish Bill, like Aaron's rod, swallowing up the others, but the Scotch members might not unreasonably complain that such measures as Mr. Ayrton's Metropolitan Bill, the Prime Minister's Bishops Resignation Bill, Mr. Sykes's Sea Birds Preservation Bill, and the like, were allowed precedence over their Education Bill and their Game Law and Hypothec Bills, to the destruction of them all.

But the Scotch members did not complain. Like faithful hounds, they wagged their tails affectionately, and did not remonstrate even by a whine. True, as in most kennels, there are some mongrels in the pack who, by eternally giving tongue on false scents, mislead the rest and spoil the sport. This is inevitable. But the misfortune is when the Master cannot discriminate the false music from the true, and when his Whip encourages the curs and disregards the experienced well-bred hounds.

PROSPECTUS OF KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

To be held at Rajkote on Tuesday the 13th December 1870, and subsequent days.

Stewards.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Parr, Major Alexander, Captain LeGeyt, The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Krishnajee Luxmun, Esquire, Azum Suwailall Somjee, and Azum Nursing prasad.

First Day: Tuesday, 13th December 1870.

"The Kattywar Derby."—For all horses that have never won. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50 R. C. Weight for age.

"Pony Race."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile heats. Catch weights.

"The Kattywar Country Stakes."—For all horses of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

Second Day: Thursday, 15th December.

"H. H. Agha Khan's Purse."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstake of Rs. 50, for each horse declared to start. R. C. Weight for age.

"The Kattywar Oaks."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 750, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar, owned and nominated by chiefs or landed proprietors of the province. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9st. The cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"The Kattywar Country Galloway Stakes."—For Galloways of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. ¾ mile heats. Weight for inches. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

"The Hacks."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¼ mile. 10st. G. R.

Third Day: Saturday, 17th December.

"The Government Stakes."—For all horses *bona fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age and inches.

"The Whim."—Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. and a distance.

"H. H. the Raj of Drangdra's Cup."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 9st. 7lbs.

"The Sowar's Stakes."—For all horses owned and ridden by sowars in the employ of the Agency, H. H. the Gaekwar's and the Chiefs of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 2. —Rs. 100 from the fund. Catch weights. Second horse to take the entrances. 1 mile.

Fourth Day; Tuesday, 20th December.

"H. H. Ali Shah's Purse."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses (English and Colonials excepted). Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50, for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. R. C. and a distance.

"The Grand Prize."—Rs. 7,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar, viz.:—H. H. the Nawab of Jo-of naghur, H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, H. H. the Raj of Drangdra, The Thakore Saheb of Morvee, The Thakore Saheb of Palectana, and The Chief of Jhusdun Azum Kachur Alla Chela.—Open to all Arab and Kattywar horses that have never won before the meeting. 2 miles. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 150 if entered by 1st July 1870; Rs. 200 if by 1st October; and Rs. 300 up to the day previous to the race. The second horse to receive Rs. 1,000. The third horse to save his entrance. The winner to pay Rs. 500 towards the improvement of the course.

"The Charger Stakes."—For all untrained chargers ridden on parade, and for which horse allowance is drawn. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25, ½ mile. G. R. 10st. 7lbs.

Fifth Day: Thursday, 22nd December.

"The Political Agent's Challenge Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all horses owned and nominated by chiefs or landed proprietors of Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 10st. 7lbs. G. R. The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"The Welter."—For all horses. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ miles. 11st. G. R.

"The Jaitpore Durbar Cup."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Galloways. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight for inches.

"The Chiroot Stakes."—For all untrained horses, Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile, G. R. Catch weights. The winner to bring in his cheroot alight.

Sixth Day: Saturday, 24th December.

"The Winners' Handicap."—For a Purse of Rs. 3,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar.—Forced for all winners except the ponies, Katty races, Government stakes, and the untrained races. Entrance Rs. 150.—Optional to losers at half entrance H. F. 2 miles. Nomination of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"The Loser's Handicap."—For a purse of Rs. 500 from the fund. Open to all beaten horses of the meeting. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"The Katty Winner's Handicap."—A Cup value Rs. 500. Offered by the Rajpoot States of Wullah, Lathee, and Malia. Forced for all the winners of Katty races, including the Government Stakes, excepting the sowars. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F.—Entrance Rs. 50, 1½ miles. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"The Hurdle Race."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25; R. C., and a distance over 6 hurdles, 10st. 7lbs. G. R.

RULES.

1. The new W. I. Turf Club rules to be adhered to as far as practicable.
2. The undermentioned races to close and name on the 1st July 1870, but open with an entrance of Rs. 75 up to the 1st October, and with double entrance up to the day previous to each race, H. F.—
   The Kattywar Derby.
   H. H. Agha Khan's Purse.
   H. H. the Raj of Drangdra's Cup.
   H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.
   The Political Agent's Challenge Cup.
   The Jaitpore Durbar Cup.
   Winners of one of these races or of the Grand Prize of Rs. 7,000, to carry 3lbs. extra, of two 5lbs. extra, of three 7lbs. extra, and of four or more 10lbs. extra, in the subsequent abovenamed races.
3. Horses *bona fide* bred in Kattywar, when entered against other horses to be allowed 10lbs., but those of Government breed crossed with Arab or English 7lbs.
4. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be levied on each horse trained on the Course or which runs at the meeting.
5. Five per cent. to be deducted from the Public Money, Cups and Purses included, for the benefit of the Fund.
6. Should the funds not suffice, a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.
7. No one except sowars shall be allowed to run a horse unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 to the races.
8. Cross will be aged and measured by the stewards on Tuesday the 6th December.
9. Except in Handicaps, no public money, Cup or Purse, will be allowed in the event of a walk over.
10. Three horses *bona fide* the property of different stables to start for all races except the Oaks, Government Stakes, Political Agent's Cup, or the public money will be withheld. The second horse in all races to save his entrance, if more than two horses run; and in Cup and Purse races take half the entrances, with the exception of the Grand Prize.
11. By the term "Untrained Horse," is to be understood a horse that has not run in any trained race and is not going to run in any trained race during the present meeting.
12. The Stewards have power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling. Due notice of such fresh race will be made knowu as soon as practicable.
13. All races not otherwise specified to close and name at 5 P.M. the day before the race.
14. There will be a settling day after each day's ac es. All monetary transactions to be in Company's rupees.
15. The decision of the Stewards on all points to be final, and no appeal can be allowed therefrom.
16. All nominations, correspondence, &c., connected with the meeting to be made to Lieutenant Grattan, Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—The length of the Rajkote Course is 9 yards under 1½ miles. With a view of reducing the sharp curve it is proposed to make some alteration, which will be duly notified.

J. A. Grattan,
Honorary Secretary,
Rajkote, 13th December 1869.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Enamel Watch Guards, Dog Leashes, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,
14, Strand, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except as hereinafter mentioned, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jullichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria. H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.
The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my nameabove have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jullichs Place.
Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11 7/8d. do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869. Manager.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/1 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/1 11/16 "
3	do.	1/1 5/8 "
2	do.	1/1 9/16 "
1	do.	1/1 1/2 "
On demand		1/1 7/16 "
On Scotland		1/1 7/16 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1/1 7/16

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.
A four palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

MESSRS. SPENCE beg to inform his numerous Customers and the Public generally, he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, the first of these questions can easily be [illegible] by referring to the Scotch newspapers. From them it appears that the work of the Law Courts, never very expeditiously performed, has fallen into serious arrears owing to the long uncertainty as to the Government intentions towards the vacant judgeship; that litigants are subjected to extravagant delay owing to the [illegible] of all proceedure in the late Judge's Court; and that the legal bodies and societies in Edinburgh have been holding something very like indignation meetings to demand inquiry into the state of business, to protest against the Government proceedings, and to take steps in the present emergency. And these legal bodies have a good deal to say for themselves. The late Government issued a Commission to inquire into the Scotch judicial system. This Commission has worked with assiduity, and is still sitting in Edinburgh. One of its principal inquiry relates to the strength of the Supreme Court, and the evidence already published indicates a considerable difference of opinion upon the subject, with perhaps a slight preponderance in favour of increase both in the number of Judges and in their emoluments. What the Commissioners will ultimately recommend cannot yet be ascertained. But, to put it in the gentlest way, it surely is hardly courteous to the late Government and hardly fair to their Commission to prejudge the question. And yet in the pursuit of their favourite sport the Executive have not scrupled to suppress—or, to use the authorized expression, "temporarily discontinue"—this office. And they have done this, to the serious confusion of business, in the case of an existing statute fixing the number of Judges, on their own responsibility, and without the consent of Parliament. Public attention has not been openly directed to the minor offices which have so long lain vacant. For months the work of these offices has been transacted by irresponsible clerks, while the Exchequer has saved the wretched salaries of those who should have presided. It may be that the public service has not suffered, or it may be that it has. A well-organized office can always go on for a certain time by the momentum of its own routine without any responsible head. But a bad half-hour arrives sooner or later, and the showy economy of the past entails a heavy expenditure on the future.

The second question is more difficult to answer. It is never very easy to take the right measure of public opinion on a question of economy. And Scotch public opinion is apt to be eccentric on matters of appointments. "A right Scotchman," as Squire Bramble says in one of his letters to Dr. Lewis, "has always two strings to his bow, and is *in strumque paratus*." What he likes best is to get a place for himself, and what he likes second best is to prevent some other Scotchman from getting it. There is a class of Scotchmen, numbered in Parliament by twos, whose object in life is to secure everything that is going for themselves or their families, or their clique, or their sect; and if they fail they try the other tack, and use all the influence in their power to abolish the good things altogether. These men will be pleased that their country has been muzzled. But fortunately this class is not a large one. The bulk of the people will feel slighted, and they will see that this action on the part of Government is of a piece with their whole bearing towards the Scotch representatives last Session. Scotland sent up fifty-three supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Government out of sixty, and these gentlemen did their duty without a murmur. Long days and nights they sat in their places or slumbered "without snoring," in the galleries, ready, like their own faithful collies in the North, to get up and shake themselves when the division bell began to ring, and to follow their masters into the Government lobby. This they did without repining, and the Government treated them as the Border shepherds treat the amiable animals who assist them in the management of their flocks. They bully them when they do not do their bidding; they break their teeth if they show any tendency to snarl or fight; they pay no attention to their wants, but let them forage for themselves; but withal they have a kind of contemptuous liking for them, and they accept the fondling and the mute affection which the poor brutes are eager in their own way to give. So with the representatives of Scotland. These honourable gentlemen are useful. They are amiable in their relations with the Government, though they growl and worry among themselves. They do the Ministerial bidding without exciting any attention even by a bark. And for all this the heads of the Government reward them with a kind of lofty liking, while they treat their wishes and their wants with a still loftier indifference and contempt. This was especially observable at the close of last Session. There were a greater number of important Scotch Bills before Parliament than there have been for many years, but the net result of original Acts passed was four